TARY THOMPSON'S REPORT. President Hayes intends to review the acts

his forthcoming message in a general way, but gives no intimation of its contents. The document is completed with the exception of some references at the end to Department reports. The message will be somewhat longer than any President Haves has written, a considerable part of it being devoted to a review of his Administration. It will be the fourteenth message be has sent to Congress. Besides the annual messages, he has sent six veto messages and four recommending legislation. One of the latter was upon the silver question, and another on the

Mr. Hayes said good-humoredly to-night that be did not think the public would feel much interest in the forthcoming document, the last message of an outgoing Administration not being estimated as of much account. The paper will possess, however, rather more than the average importance attaching to annual messages. Its summary of the general work of an Administration which has led the country up to specie payments, and aided its progress from industrial prostration to a high degree of prosperity, will be read with a great deal of interest, and its review of the political problems. Mr. Haves and his Cabinet have had to deal with will attract all the more attention from the fact that the more important of these problems remain over for the new Administration.

all the more attention from the lact that the more important of these problems remain over for the new Administration.

Mr. Hayes appears to look back with satisfaction in the series of the White House, believing that his Administration will leave the country in a much better condition than he found it, and rejoicing in the fact that he is to hand over the Government to a Republican successor and an old personal friend.

The most important questions demanding legislation at the coming session of Congress with which the message deals are the refunding of that portion of the debt which will mature in the spring and the sliver dollar question. It is believed that the President will favor a refunding bill providing for the issue of 3½ per cent Tressury notes to redeem the bonds falling due, and that he will heartily indorse the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury for recoining the legal-tender silver dollars so as to make them of nearly the same value as the gold dollar. Another effort to induce the principal nations of Europe to unite with this country in a fair bimetallic experiment will probably be recommended. The question of aiding education in the South will, it is expected, be treated at some length, and legislation recommended either for using the proceeds of the sales of public lands or for making direct appropriations. The President's study of the Chinese question during his visit to the Pacific Coast will no doubt result in a positive restatement of bis views on this subject. His observation of matters connected with the public land swrem and of Indian affairs while on his journey will also bear fruit in the message.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCE.]

matters connected with the public land system and of Indian affairs while on his journey will also bear fruit in the message.

Tokerral press disparch.]

Boston, Dec. 2.—A telegram from Gloucester, Mass., says that private advices received in that city, state authoritatively that the President will make a decided statement on the fishery controversy in his forthcoming message. It is also stated on good authority that England is disposed to receive from the position taken by Lord Salisbury, and agree to a settlement by reference to a Comnd agree to a settlement by reference to a Com-

HASTENING PENSION PAYMENTS. ACTION OF THE COMMANDER OF THE GRAND ARMY

OF THE REPUBLIC. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, D.c. 2 .- General Louis Wagner, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has recently undertaken to investigate the charges made against Commissioner Bentley, as well as the charges that there are delays in the adjustment of pension claims. The result is embodied in a general order just issued from Philadelphia. It contains the same arguments which have been so often advanced by the promoters of a reorganization of the pension system. This is a matter of importance, since it secures the influence of the Grand Army in support of the bill now pending in the Senate known as the "Sixty Surgeon bill." General

Wagner says in conclusion: sity of legislation of the character proposed, and feels sait fled that the Senate bill No. 490, as amended and reported to the Senate, will remedy the evils which the characteristic states are continuous experience under existing laws, and will materially lasten by some years the settlement of bonest cames, and he calls upon the several Posts and Departments of the Grand Army of the Republic to take immediate properties. ments of the Grand Army of the Republic to take name-diate measures to express to Concress their views and wishes in relation to the proposed legislation, and to in-vite the cooperation of all surviving soldiers and sallors verywhere. There should be official action on the part of Posts in the shape of resolutions approxime the proposed legislation, and these, with one copy of the me-mormi, should be recurred to these headquarters on or before January 1, 1881.

EXPECTED ARMY CHANGES. NO CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER APPOINTED YET-SEV-ERAL VACANCIES LIKELY TO BE MADE BY THE RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 .- Considerable interest is manifested in changes which it is confidently expected will soon be made in the staff of the Army. The appointment of a Chief Signal Officer has ex cited the greatest amount of attention, there being several candidates for the place whose claims are being warmly urged by their friends. There is the best reason to believe that President Hayes had decided several weeks ago to appoint Colonel W. B. Hazen, but that General Sherman and the Secretary of the Treasury, who are uncles-in-law of reconsider his determination and to direct that Colonel Miles be ordered to Washington. It was then or soon afterward announced in several newspapers that Colonel Miles had been appointed Chief Signal Officer. Colonel Miles arrived in Washington some days ago, but his appointment has not yet been made, and it is said that he does not now desire the

Colonel Miles is anxions, however, to be promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and is adeavoring to secure the appointment of Inspector-General in place of General R. B. Marcy, who it is expected will soon be retired. There is a legal obexpected will soon be retired. There is a legal objection to this, however, as the law provides that the sonior Inspector-General shall hold the rank and receive the pay of a Brigadier-General when General Marcy is retired. Colonel D. B. Sacker will be the "senior Inspector-General" and, therefore, at would seem that his promotion must follow as a matter of course. Besides, it is said that Colonel Sacket is one of the most efficient officers in the Army and is by merit as well as by law cutilled to the promotion that will be made when General Marcy's name is placed on the retired lest.

An Army officer of high rank declared to a Trin-

An Army officer of high rank declared to a Trin-UNE correspondent yesterday that the whole Army Would receive with feelings of resentment the pro-motion of Colonel Miles, or anybody eise, over the lead of Colonel Sacket B. Sacket B. motion of Colonel Miles, or anybody eise, over the head of Colonel Sacket. It seems that Colonel Miles must be made a Brigadier-General somehow, and it is now urged by some of his friends that General Ord's name be placed on the retired list, and that Colonel Miles be promoted to the Vacancy. A prominent Army officer said to a Thibunk correspondent yesteriay that in his opinion Surgeon-General Barnes. Inspector-General Marcy and Brigadier-General Ord will be required soon, probably next week. his opinion Sargeon-General Barnes.
etter-General Marcy and Brygadier-General Signal supplication to the general signal.

SICKNESS ON SHIPBOARD.
In calling attention to the report of the Survival of the Sur

Office, will place at the disposal of President sanitary condition of the Navy has been made Hayes four appointments to the rank of Brigadier-

claims of Colonel J. H. Baxter, Chief Medical Purveyor, and Assistant Surgeon-General Crape are being warmly urged by their friends, and it is almost certain that one of them will be appointed Surgeon-General. It is understood that Dr. Crane has the support of the General of the Army and of the present Surgeon-General.

It is believed probable by those who have the best constraints a form a correct independ that

President Hayes intends to review the acts of his administration in his annual message, which will also contain his views on the refunding of Government bonds, the recoinage of silver, and education in the South. Brockway has surrendered letters which throw some light on former attempts at forgery. Several important Army promotions are predicted. Secretary Thompson, of the Navy Department, in his annual report suggests subsidies to steamship companies, and describes the efforts of the Navy to extend American commerce.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE DOCUMENT NEARLY COMPLETE—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE DOCUMENT NEARLY COMPLETE—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE DOCUMENT

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.-The reports which have been published alleging that Colonel Miles is a candidate for the position of Chief Signal Officer

didate for the position of Chief Signal Officer prove, upon inquiry in official quarters, to be erroneous. Colone: Miles has been engaged for several years on the most arduous service, and his friends feel that he is entitled to promotion. But this promotion is likely to be in the line of active service; and he will probably be made Brigadier-General, to succeed General Ord, in the course of changes provided for by law.

It is understood that General Hazen will be appointed Chief Signal Officer.

DISCLOSURES BY BROCKWAY. SEVERAL LETTERS SURRENDERED BY HIM-CLEWS

TO TWO IMPORTANT DIES. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, Dec. 2.-It appears that letters from Celonel Wood, ex-Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, to Brockway the counterfeiter, have been surrendered by the latter to the Government authorities. These letters to Brockway have been surrendered to the Govern ment, and while Mr. Brooks is not yet ready to reveal their contents, as they are not fully known to bim, he has no hesitation in saying that they relate of the Tressury Department some years ago, alleged to be the original upon which the counterfeit 7-30 bonds were printed during Secretary McCulloch's was an electrotype made from a lead impression taken from the genuine dies in the Treas mry building. Upon this service Mr. Wood, is well known, brought a claim \$7,500 of which he received \$5,000. Mr. Brooks says that it has been shown by experts that this plate was not an electrotype made from a lead impression taken from a genuine die, but from a counterfeit. Brockway now confirms this by promising to surrender to the Government the orignal die, engraved by Smythe, from which the counterfeit 7-30 bonds were printed. This plate. Brockway says, was buried some twelve feet deep in the ground a dozen years ago, and he is not sure whether the spot is accessible now as buildings have been erected over it in the mean time, but he has promised that if the Government will furnish the working force he will make the attempt. He thinks he may also be able to unearth the die from

from his exactions.

In reference to the question which has been raised as to where Brockway could have procured the genuine fibre paper upon which the counterfeit bonds were printed, Mr. Brooks explains that there is no ertainty as yet that the paper is genuine fibre.

There were no new facts given to the pubin this city yesterday by the S cret Service officers relative to the confession of Brockway, the forger. As btant District-Attorney Tenney, of Brocklyn, said that there were still developments to be made, but they would not be announced yet. He added that Brockway had given information about one particular thing which was of itself worth giving him as liberty for. Beyond this he would saw not ing. Brockway, it is asserted, is very poor notwithstanding the innurace forgeties with which he has been connected. He doe ares that he will in factor live an ionest life and is also out to go to work for gov remuneration he can get, no matter how small

THE PROPOSED NEW LIBRARY. A SEPARATE BUILDING FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRORY CONTEMPLATED.

IDY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 2 .- The Library Committee will be ready to report next week. A separate building is agreed upon, and the plan is substantially the one arged by Mr. Spefford. It consists of a large central building, circular in form, designed to stand in the centre of a large square. On the four faces of the square are to be quadrangular buildings or wings connected with the central area. The concentric arrangement is the only form which allows of ready addition to the classified collections under each branch of literature.

The committee will meet on Monday to discuss the subject of a site, so that if it is possible speedy action may be had in the matter.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

CURSIDIES FOR STEAMSHIP COMPANIES-EXTENSION OF AMERICAN COMMERCE-ARCTIC EXPLORATION -THE NAVAL ACADEMY PROSPEROUS-COST OF

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 .- The annual report of Secretary Taompon, showing the condition and operations of the Navy Department for the flacal year, ending June 30, 1880, is made public to-day. His report squadroas. He says the European squadron of ships have been actively engaged in the Mediterranean. The Enterprise, Wyoming and Nipsic visited Constantinoble with the view of furnishing protection to American citizens sojourning in that neighborhood. To Colonel Nelson A. Miles, induced the President to Nipsic is still stationed there for this purpose. The Aslane Squadron have bad duties of an important nature, owing to the threatening condition of the relation between Russia and China. The other squadrons were

engaged in routine duties. The amount available for the support of the Navy for the fiscal year was \$14.704.644 22. The expenditures were \$12,916,639 45. The number of Navy pensions on the rolls June 30, 1880, was 3,930, and the amount paid during the year on account of pensions was 8752,771 97. The total amount available for the operations of the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30,1881 is \$15,095,061 45, and the total estimates for the fiscal

Secretary Thompson calls attention to the difficulties attending the disbursements for contingent and extra ordinary expenses. He calls attention also to the importance of securing unanimity by international arrange ments between the United States and other governments relative to the rules for the navigation of the sea. He says: "The amended regulations for the purpose, which were proposed by the British Government and adopted by all maritime nations except the United States, should be made statuory by act of Congress in order to gnard the shipowners of this conorty against compleations and pecuniary loss from the monobservance of them is cases of editions in foreign water."

The office has been engaged in examining the different methods of log signals and various appliances for steam whistling. Some uniform system of fog-course signals is highly essential to safe navigation in Mr. Hompson's opinion, and suggestions presented will receive the carnest attention of the Department, and such legislation as may be accused advisable will be recommended. The introduction of electric lights on war vestels may lead to the better instruction of seamen in code signaling, the extension of the system of night signals adopted in the Navy, and its application to the general signal-book, are important subjects discussed. ments between the United States and other govern

the subject of extensive investigation and in comparisor with foreign navies the results have proved eminently

THE NAVAL ACADEMY. The Secretary reports an entirely satisfactory condition of affairs at the Naval Academy; "creditable alike to the able and efficient superintendent, officers and professors, and to the cadets themselves." He recommends the forming of a distinct class of cadet naval constructhe forming of a distinct class of cadet naval constructors, and adds, "at present the details of shipbuilding
are not taught to the desired extent. It such a class were
organized, then our ship constructors would be taken
from it." The report discusses at some length the apprentice or training system. Secretary Thompson says:
"The system has thus far worked admirably
well. Wherever the boys have been placed
they have discharged their duties well. If
it shall receive the continued support of Congress,
we may excect that within a few years the whole oody
of our seamen will be composed of American-born citizons, upon whose attachment to the Government we can
rely both in peace and war."

Calling attention to the growing commercial importance of the South American. States, whose trade is
likely to pass entirely out of American hands if prompt
and vigorous measures are not taken to secure it, the
Secretary continues; "All that the Navy Department
can properly do to tots end has been done. I have
deemed it an imperative public duty to send our ships of
war into as many of their ports as possible, with the
view of enabling the authorities and people of those
denires to understand that it sour desire to cultivate
with teem the most amicable commercial relations."

EXTENSION OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

EXTENSION OF AMERICAN COMMERCE. By a treaty with the authorities of the Samoan Islands the United States acquired the right to establish a coal-ing station upon the Bay of Pago Pago. It is already ing station upon the Bay of Pago Pago. It is already supplied with several hundred tons of coal, and is an important acquisition, inasmuch as Samoa is upon the ocean route from the United States to Australia, being about 2,300 miles from Sydney. The cruise of the Treonderoga and special reference to the increase of American commerce. The first duty required of Commodore Schucidt, nor commander, was that he should visit Monrovia. His instructions then required him to visit both the Western and Eastern comes of Airica, and Fuld such intercourse with the natives to whom he could gain access as would enable them to appreciate the advantages of trade with the United States. He was also instructed to visit the Madagascar, India, China, Japan, Corea, and the interventure seas and islands with the same object in view. The special purpose of his visit to Corea was to prevail, if possible, uson the authorities of that Kingdom to open their ports to the commercial world. The voyage of the Teconderoga had consumed about two years, and its results had not only been contently satisfactory to the Dopartment, but had reflected the very algoest credit upon all the officers and crew. An exchange of American products for toose of the East was fast becoming a necessity to all the Oriental people, and their hierests as well as those of Americans suggested the adoption of efficient measures to increase trade with them. Even in Corea, American manufactored goods were preferred to those of England. supplied with several hundred tons of coal, and is an im-

ompinotent sovereign, the American people, speaks to was fast becoming a necessity to all the Oriental people, and their interests as well as taose of Americans stagested the adoption of efficient measures to increase trade with them. Even in Corea, American manufactured goods were preferred to those of England.

Tife Jeanette.

Mr. Thompson further says that by the Act of February 27, 1879, the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to accept and take charge of for the use of a North Polar Expedition, by way of Benrug's straits, the ship Jeanette, the private property of James Gordon Benett, and by him devoied to the nurpose. She was placed under the command of Lieutemant-Commander Gorge W. De Long. The only communication received hy the Department from Lieutemant De Long since he left San Francisco, was dated Aurust 26, 1879, at St. Lawrence Bay. Siberia. In this letter Lieutemant De Long solid:

I have hopes of reaching Wrangel Land before going into winter quarters." The Secretary says: "There is no reason to doubt that he made every effort to accomplish his. It he did reach there and thus secape the flow of ice which is supposed to have caused the loss of some wharing vessels during the last fail, he must have passed the winter upon land. In this event he probably sailed in the spring and has since reached the open sea beyond. Of course this supposition is problematical only, but after a careful consideration of all accessible information the Department is disposed to rely upon it. Jeanette, the private property of James Gordon Bennett, and by him devoted to the purpose. She was placed under the command of Lieuteaant-Commander George W. De Long. The only communication received by the Department from Lieuteaant De Long, since he left San Francisco, was dated August 26, 1879. It St. Lawrence Bay. Siberia. In this letter Lleutenant De Long said: "I have hopes of reaching Wrangel Land before going into winner quarters." The Secretary says: "There is no reason to doubt that he made every effort to accomplish his. It he did reach there and thus escape the flow of ice which is supposed to have caused the loss of some wharlog vessels during the last fail, he must have passed the winter upon land. In this event he probably sailed in the spring and has since reached the open sea beyond. Of course this supposition is problematical only, but after a careful consideration of all accessible information the Department is disposed to rely upon it as true."

The unsettled condition of affairs in Alaska renders it

necessary tust prompt measures should be taken to give protection to persons and property in the vicinity of Sikka. Accordingly the Jamestown was sent there and its officers have greatly aided in the preservation of

Concluding his report, Secretary Thompson calls at-tention to the special relations between the Navy and gained from importance by the constantly increasing surplus of agricultural and manufacturing products now being sent by sea to all parts of the world. To this immense commerce the Navy is a necessary ally and

immense commerce the Navy is a necessary ally and
must at all times be prepared to furnish it protection.

It is impossible to do this effectually unless a sufficient
number of the right kind of vessels are constructed,
not for cruisers merely, but for all the purposes of war
when the conergency shall require it. The number of
vessels should be increased. Good policy, in the Secttary's opinion, requires the National Government to
employ all its legitimate powers to increase the strength
of the mercantile marine. Continuing this argument,
he save:

employ all its legitimate powers to herease the strength of the mercantile marine. Continuing this argument, he says:

"It is entirely competent to arrange with private simp-builders with reference to the extension of our postal service upon the occan, and to require that the vessels used for that purpose shall be so constructed that in the event of war they may be employed immediately for war purposes. England owes her present mayal superiority to this policy, and it serves no valuable purpose to contast our condition with her's, unless we shall profit by her example, so long as her merchant vessels, built under her protection and paironage are allowed to draw anomaly from our wealth about one hundred millions of dollars as compensation for frighting our commerce, justso long will our interiority exist. Whenever our own commerce sail be carried on in vessels owned and built by our own people, capable of ocing turned into snipe of war when necessary, then we small reach the point of equality with her, and be prepared when the necessary shall arise to test with her the question of superiority upon the sea. Before the question thesecan, and since then have contented ourselves with uttering complaints against England for her agency in destroying sure while the war was in progress. The time for active and energetic measures has now arrived, and every future year of neglect will add to our inferiority."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SITTING BULL IN DAKOTA TERRITORY-CREEK REP RESENTATIVES. Washington, Dec. 2.—Telegrams have been received at the War Department from Camp Perter, Dakota Territory, stating that buffalo hunters saw Sitting Buli's force twenty-five miles north of the Yellow stone, near Sheep Mountain, moving toward the Yellow stone. The hunters say about 100 warroom.
Terry has ordered Colonel Devidson, at Fort Custer, to
ascerain what the disposition of Sitting Bull's forces is,
but not to make any movement against thou until they
develop some tostic intention.
St. Louis, Dec. 2—Colonel Porter, D. M. Hodge and stone. The hunters say about 100 warriors. General develop some costile intention.

ST. Louis, Dec. 2.—Colonel Porter, D. M. Hodge and ex-Governor Ward Coachman, representatives of the Creek Indians, arrived here to day on their way to Washington to represent the Creek Nation during the

COLLECTOR LANIER DEFENDED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.-Revenue Agent F. Meyer, who has been sent to Louisiana to investigate the outrage on Deputy-Collector Lanier, reports to

General Raum as follows:

I am sansited that Lamer is a thoroughly honest man, soher, industrious and faithful—a brave man, a man of the judgment. Mr. Lamer has had the andaety in the opinion of the Democratic politicians of the Vih Congressional District to become a candidate on the Republical ticker for a sear in the XLVIIIn Congress, and to serve notice of contest on the Hon. J. Floyd King. This constitutes in my judgment the only objection that they have to him. To cover up the election trands, their buildozing "and marders, it becomes necessiry that Mr. Lamer be either assassinated or driven from the parish.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ICE IN THE DELAWARE. BORDENTOWN, N. J., Dec. 2.—The Delaware has

LONG BRANCH, S. J., Dec. 2.—An unknown man was struct by train So, 10 from New York to-day, and killed. There was noticing on term by which he could be identified. SUICIDE OF A NEW JERSEY PARKER.

NAVESING, N. J., Dec. 2.—N train Rubbins, a wealth ylar oer committed satisfied this norming with a shot-cam, the was afty-aime years of age, and leaves a large family.

SUICIDE IN AN OHIO PHISON,
CINCINNAIL, Dec. 2.—James Sloan, in juil at
Beliefontaine, Onto, under materiment for a cotting with intent to all, cut his throat this morning and cannot live much
longer. longer. SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

Fort Wayse, bid., Dec. 2, -John Maner and Isaac Norms, on Irisl for the marster of Bernhardt Myers, in May and, were convicted last night, and sentenced to imprisonment for inc.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

ANOTHER VISIT TO GARFIELD. THE MEMBERS OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE OF OHIO CALL ON BIM-THE PERSIDENT-ELECT SPEAKS OF THE NATIONAL MANDATE-A GREENBACK CLAIMANT FROM ALABAMA.

The Presidential Electors of Ohio, with Govrnor Foster and other State officials, called on General Garfield yesterday at Mentor. In speaking to them he alluded to the gravity of his position. A Congressman is to be elected in New-Hampshire on December 28. Colonel Lowe, who was a Greenback candidate in Alabama, expects to be admitted to Congress. The Hon, William E. Chandler denies that there was any informality in the electoral votes of Florida in 1876.

ADDRESS BY GENERAL GARFIELD. HE RECEIVES A VISIT FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS OF OHIO-HE SPEAKS OF THE RE-

CLEVELAND, Dec. 2 .- The twenty-two electors of Ohio, with Governor Foster, Mr. Barnes, Secretary of State, Mr. Turrey, State Treasurer, and other officials made a formal call on General Garfield at Mentor to-day. After a speech by General Grosvenor, General Garfield, according to The Herald report, spoke as follows:

Grosvonor, General Gartield, according to The Herald report, spoke as follows:

I am deeply grateful to you for this call, and for these personal and public congratulations. If I were to look upon the late campaign and its results merely in the light of a personal stringgle and a personal success, it would probably be as gratifying as anything could be in the history of politics. If my own conduct during the campaign has been in any way a help and a strength to our cause I am glad. It is not always an easy thing to behave well. If under trying circumstances my behaver as a candidate has met your approval, I am greatly gratified. But the larger subject-veur constrainations to the country on the triumph of the Republican parly—opens a theme too wast for me to enter upon now. I venture, however, to mention a reflection which has occurred to me in reference to the election of vesterday. I suppose that no political event has happened in all the course of the contest since the early suring which caused so little excitement, and, indeed, so little public observation, as the Presidential election which was held vesterday at medday. The American people paid but little attention to the details of the Presidential election, and for a very significant reason. Although you and all the members of the electional call right to vote for anybody you chose, and although no written law directed or suggested your choice, yet every American knew that the august sovercign of the Republic—the 9,000,000 of voters—on an early day in November had pronounced the omnipotent flat of choice, and that sovereign, assuming as done that which he had ordered to be done, entertained no doubt that his will would be implicitly obeyed by all the colleges in all the States. That is the reason what the people were sciencely quiet yesterday. They had never yet found an American who failed to keep his irust as a Presidential Elector.

From this thought I draw this leason, that when that ompriocient sovereign, the American people, speaks to any one man an

Governor Foster was the master of ceremonics, presenting the visitors to General Garfield. After an interchange of greetings, two hours were passed in informal social intercourse, after which the company returned here and dispersed for their homes except Governor Foster, who remained at Mentor.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2 .- The attention of the Hop. Richard Smith having been called to a publication Garfield is in a serious condition physically and that he needs careful nursing, says he made no such statement.

SOUTHERN ELECTION FRAUDS. THE COUNTING OUT OF THE GREENBACK CONGRESS MAN FROM ALABAMA. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 2 .- Colonel Lowe, the Gree back Congressman from A.abama, has no doubt that he will be seated in the next Congress. The majority against him was only forty-three. One box con taining sixteen votes, all for him, was thrown our because its custodian was two hours late in reaching the county seat after the election. A large num ber of Republican votes were also thrown out be cause numerais, instead of the words "one, two three," were placed after the names of the candi dates for Electors. The fact of his election, pro vided all the votes honestly cast are counted, is not doubted.

Colonel Lowe sees signs of a breaking up of the Solid South in all directions. He says that the honest administration of President Hayes has helped honest administration of President Hayes has neighbur the Republican party considerably in the South, and this would have been manifest in Alabama, as welt as in Mississippi and South Carolina, if the returning officials of those States had not boldly counted in the Democratic electoral candidates. Colonel Love says the Bourbon leaders are planning to make themselves agreeable to the next President and the members of his Cabinet, and thus secure the patronage which is necessary to bolster up their party and their personal fortunes. Colonel Lowe says the Greenbuckers will keep their flag flying. and will oppose the National banks and will advo-cate the payment of the bonds instead of refunding

A DINNER TO JOHN KELLY. John Kelly was entertained last night at a conquet at the club-house of the Tammany Society of the Annexed District, at Fordbam, by the members of the ciub. The hall was decorated with evergreens and bunting, and the walls bore the names of Kelly, Grace ocum, Smyth, Parker, Cowan, Seymour, Dorshiemer and other Democratic leaders. Henry D. Purroy presided. Among those present were Fire Commiss King and Gorman, Recorder Smyth, Register-elec-Docharty, Sidney P. Niebols, Excise Commissioner R. J. Morison, Assemblyman Browning and Dr. Joyce. Mr. Kelly sat on the right of the chairman. He was ntroduced as the champion of religious liberty in New-York City. He responded to the

of the City of Now-York in a speech occupying three-quarters of an hour, in which I spoke of the great pro-gress of the city sines its foundation. He afterward re-terred to the recent election, and attributed the defeat ierred to the recent election, and attributed the defeat of General Hancock to the layth expenditure of money by the Republicans. He defeated his choice of Mr. Gince as a candidate for Mayor, and reviewed the nego-inations with Irving Hall. It was better, he said, that the Democrats should have been braten a thousand times than that they should have had the fear in their hearts that a candidate could not be elected because he was an Irigh Raman various. was an Irish Roman Catholic.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS CONTESTING. The cancus preceding the first meeting of the new Republican General Committee in Broomston took place last evening in the committee rooms at Jay ac.4 Fulton-sts. The representatives of each faction bave been claiming a sufficient number of votes to control the naming of the candidate for chairman. The prominent names put forward for this position were E. H. Hoose, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, who represented the Daggett interest, and John A. Nichols, of the Twentieth Ward, representing the elements opposed to portions of the party which menaged the recent campaign. The caucus was secret. A one discussion arose eyer the admission of the deligates from the town of New-Lois, where there is a contact committee allow the delicates with credentials a voice in all questions save the right to seats. Mr. Dagget protested against this in vain. Mr. Niches was then nominated for the chairmanship by one parry and Mr. Hobbs by the other, and a vote of delegates was called for. The former received 66 votes and the latter 64. The yet as of the three New-Lois delegates were not counted. They favored Mr. Hobbs.

IRVING HALL'S REORGANIZATION. The members of the committee of Irving Hall

to whom was referred the general plan of reorganizing the Democracy, which was proposed at the last meet- come serious.

ing, met yesterday at No. 115 Nassau-st. Those clauses | THE FIRST ENGLISH BIBLE. of the plan which provide for the time of holding the primaries in the election districts were adopted. There was much discussion over several clauses relating to monthly meetings of the County Committee, and they were laid over until the next meeting, which will probably be this afternoon.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB. A meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club was held last evening at Delmonico's. Reports of the Executive Committee and of a special committee appointed to inquire into cases of illeral interference

with Republican voters on election day were pre-sented. Several cases were cited, and it was recom-mended to refer them to John I. Diventori. A resolu-tion was adopted empowering the Executive Committee to secare rooms at No. 953 Broadway for permanent quarters for the club. VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS DISFRANCHISED.

RICHMOND, Dec. 2 .- R. B. Foster, James Galloway and Samuel Logan, judges of election in Manchester, have been arrested for refusing to receive the votes of colored men on election day. These votes were rejected because the parties did not show, as it is alleged, proper capitation tax receipts. The case is before United States Commissioner Atkins.

A NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. LITTLETON, N. H., Dec. 2.-A member of

ber 28. The Hon. Ossian Ray, of Lancaster, will doubt less be the Republican nominee, and Judge Bingham, of Littleton, or the Hon. O. Kent, of Laucaster, the Demo-cratic candidate. THE VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN.

ALBANY, Dec. 2 .- The State Board of Can-

cassers to-day can vassed the vote for Congressmen. The

result of the canvass was similar to that published directly after election by the newspapers of the State. THE FIRE RECORD.

LOSSES IN FULTON STREET. A fire was discovered last night in the ton-st. It soon filled with smoke and for some time the The flames then spread to the store but were checked before they reached the story above. The building was owned by the Trinity Church Corporation and was damaged about \$1,000. The basement and ground floor were occupied by the Wells Tea Company. A large stock of tea and coffee was stored in the basement and nearly all of it was completely destroyed. Much of the stock all of it was completely destroyed. Much of the stock in the store was rained by fire and water. The damage to the company was estimated at about \$20,000, which is covered by insurance. J. Boyle, a maninaturer of awnings, occupies the upper part of the building, and his stock was slightly damaged by smoke and water. The stock of the American Nct and Twine Campany, at No. 203 Fulton-st., was injured by smoke and water. Memol Lawier, a freman attached to Engine Company No. 32, was sufficiently with smoke while in the building. He was unconscious when picked up and was then carried to Chambers Street Hospital where he afterward recovered.

THE LOSSES AT DURHAM, N. C. RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 2 .- The latest information regarding the fire at Durham, N. C., yesterday morning is that sixteen buildings were destroyed, and properly to the value of \$100,000 was swept away. The insurance losses foot up about \$50,000, distributed among fifteen companies, whose names are not given.

AT EL DORADO, KAN; LOSS, \$20,000. EL DORADO, Kan., Dec. 2 .- The Walnut Valley Elevator and Bonanza Mills, owned by E. K. White, were destroyed by fire yesterday, together with

AT COVINGTON, KY.; LOSS, \$11,500. CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.-The O'Brien Brothers' tobacco manufactory at Covington, Ky., was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss on stock \$10,000, and on building \$1,500; insued for \$8,200.

AT CATASAUQUA, PENN.-LOSS, \$10,000. ALLENTOWN, Penn., Dec. 2.-The plaining mill and number yard of F. W. Wint & Co. at Catasangua were destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is \$10,000;

AN OPERA HOUSE BURNED. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 2.-Crawford's Opera House, opened last September, was burned this merning; loss, \$30,000, insured for \$15,000.

OBITUARY. JAMES H. PINKNEY.

James H. Pinkney, a prominent business man of this city, died at his home, No. 91 Lexingtonave., at 3:30 a.m. yesterday, of pneumonia, after a painful illness. Mr. Pinkney was over seventy years of age, and belonged to one of the old Knickerbocker familes. During the earlier parts of his life he was engaged rable prominence. About twenty-five years ago he retired from this business, and became active in the organization of the Relief Fire Iusurance Company, of ritch he became president, an office which he held nul his death. He was a member of the St. Nicholas lab. He I aves a wife and three sons, two of whom re in business in this city, and a third is a marchant in tica. N. Y. His sirae wife, and the mother of his sons, as a sister of Kobert T. Hawes, formerly Controller of

JAMES LOGAN.

Information was received at the Produce Exchange Wednesday of the death of one of its mempers, James Logan, of McCartan & Logan, in the lighterage business at No. 47 Peari-st, Mr. Logan went to Danbury, Conn., to spend Thanksgiving, no caught a cold, which was followed with an attack of pnenasonia, resulting in bis death Wednesday. He was born in Scotland in 1833, and has been in business in this city about twenty years. He lived at No. 468 Washington-ave., Brooklyn, and leaves a wife and three children. His remains will be brought to Brooklyn for burial.

SILAS MERCHANT.

Silas Merchant, for half a century promi-Newark, died in that city Wednesday evening. He was orn in Meadham, N. J., and when a youth removed to Newark, and subsequently became engaged in the cloth-Insurance Company in 1861, and held that position until his death. He was also one of the corporators of the Merchants' National Bank. He was an active Whig, and represented that party in the Legislature. Afterward he became an ardeut Republican.

S. R. THOMSON. St. John, N. B., Dec. 2.-News has been re seived here of the death in London, England, of S. R. Thomson, a leading lawyer of New-Brunswick. He was he Canadian counsel before the Fishery Commission, nd has taken part in nearly all the important cases be-pre the New-Brunswick courts for twenty years past.

FATHER JULIAN BENOIT.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 2.-Father Julian Benott, pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church, died suddenly of apoplexy while coming down to breakfast this morning. He had been here fifty years, and was well known throughout the State.

THE REV. FREDERICK LEHMANN. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 1 .- Rev. Dr. Frederick Lehmanu, president of the Capitel University here for twenty years, and President of the Synodical Conference of the Lutheran Courch of the United States, died to-day of cancer of the mouth.

THE REV. JOHN S. SUMNER. Washington, Dec. 2.-The Rev. John S. Sumner, S. J., died suddenly at Gonzaga College yesterday, of congestion of the brain. He was a native of Ire land, and was for lifteen years connected with George

MISS ID A PIERSON. ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 2 .- Ida, only daughter of Henry E. Pierson, Regent of the University, died to lay after a brief illness.

CAPTAIN F. G. CAMERON.

Captain F. G. Cameron, one of the oldest a-captains of this port, sted of bronchial-passassonia at his home, No. 99 East One-hundred-and-eleventh-st. Vednesday. He was bore in 1799 and came to this country in 1817. He leaves a large family.

WATER SCARCE IN DUICHESS COUNTY.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 2.-Reports from the interior of Da chess and other countles on the river show the prevalence of a water famine. In many places the streams are lower than in thirty years. Prominent larmers say that sudden cold may freeze what water is left in the streams solid, and the situation will then bePRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WYCLIFFE ANNIVERSARY.

COMMEMORATING THE PIRST TRANSLATION OF THE SCRIPTURES INTO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE BY JOHN WYCLIFFE 500 YEARS AGO-THE ACAD-EMY OF MUSIC CROWDED-EMINENT CLERGY-MEN AND LAYMEN PRESENT-THE ORATION BY

The first translation of the Bible into the English language was commemorated last evening at the Academy of Music by a Wycliffe semi-millennial celebration under the auspices of the American Bible Society. The principal feature of the celebration was an eration on "John Wyeliffe and the first English Bible" by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs. Short addresses were made by ex-Governor Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Maine, president of the American Bible Society, Cortlandt Parker and Enoch L. Fancher. Many prominent clergymen and distinguished laymen were present, and the andience crowded the

THE GATHERING AT THE ACADEMY.

The great interest in the celebration was unmisakably attested by the fact that by half-past 7 o'clock there was only standing room in the lower part of the house, while the galleries were well filled. At 8 o'clock the Academy was crowded. The stage was occupied by many prominent persons of this and other cities. Temporary staging was built over the orchestra for the accommodation of the speakers and the more prominent gentlemen engaged in the celebration. Ex-Governor Joshua L. Chamberlain presided.

After a hymn, sung to the accompaniment of a cornet, Scripture reading by the Rev. Dr. George F. Krotel and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, the president delivered a short address, in which he illuded to the Bible as " the charter and safeguard of our liberty and our salvation." He then introduced Dr. Storrs, who was warmly received, and who spoke for nearly two hours. He was closely followed by the great audience, which often gave expression of its satisfaction by loud and continued applause. At the conclusion of the oration. Cortlandt Parker moved the thanks of the American Bible Society and of the and ence to Dr. Storis, and Judge Fancher seconded the motion. The ce ebration was concluded with a hymn and doxology, and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Vermilye.

The following were among the clergymen pres-

Robert Collyer,
Howard Crosby,
Charles H. Parkhurst,
James M. Ladlow,
Theodore L. Cuyler,
Thomas E. Vermiye,
E. P. Ingersoll,
Aibert S. Hunt,
Rossell D. Hitchcock,
W. J. Cumming,
E. B. Coe,
Bishop Layton,
Pa'her Gavazzl,
John Hall,
Willard Parsons,
A. B. Simpson, William Parsons,
A. B. Simpson,
William M. Taylor,
E. L. Clark,
J. C. Jerome,
J. A. Faddock,
E. S. Porter,
Samuel D. Burchard,
David Irving,

Charles A. Stoddard, Heary C. Potter, Bishop Seymour, Caarles S. Robinson, 8. I. Prime, Prevident McCosh, George F. Krotel, Charles C. Tiffany, Cbarles H. Fowier, C. D. W. Bridgman, Joseph H. Rylance, W. G. T. Shedd, Ersame N. White, L. H. Awater, Bishop Hurst, L. D. Bevan, Narauya Sueshadri, H. H. McFirland, Lyman Abbott,

Among the laymen present upon the platform

Postmaster - General Maynard,
Judge Neilson, of Brooklyn,
Judge Noah Davis,
William E. Dodge,
President D. C. Gilman,
Johns Hopkins University,
Frederick Starges,
John E. Parsons,
William A. Booth,
Edwards Pierrepout,
A. S. Barnes,
Poster Carter,
John Jay,
Johns K. Porter,
Norman White,
Ex. Judge Henry E. Davies,
John Jay, A. S. Barnes,
Peter Carter,
Robert Carter,
J. M. Brown,
William L. Skidmere,
J. N. Stearus, John Jay, General Clinton B. Fisk, George F. Betts, E. H. Crosby,

ADDRESS OF DR. STORES. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: On the left bank of the Rhine, on the site of the ancient Roman camp. afterward an imperial colony-which is associated in history with Tiberius and Germanicus, with Agrippina, mother of Nero, and with the early fame of Trojan-has been recently completed a magnificent work of religion and art, of which more than six centuries have witnessed the progress. After delays immensely protracted-after such changes in society and government, in letters, arts which saw its solemn foundation has come to seem atmost mythical to us-by contributions in which peoples and communions have gladly united, the Cathedral of Cologne has been carried to its superb consummation, and the last fluial has been set upon the spires which

at length fulfil the architect's design. Attendant pomps, of royalty and prolacy, were nature. ally assembled on such an occasion, but they can have added no real impressiveness to the structure itself, with its solid strength matching its lofty and levely proportions; the vast columns of the nave lifting up their plume-like pillars; the majestic choir, of stone and glass, with its soft brilliance and exquisite tracery. beautiful as a poet's dream; the souring open work of the spires absorbing and moulding hills of rock in their supreme and ethereal grace. It seems impossible apply to it the words which Gibbon applied to Et. Peter's: "The most glorious that has ever been applied to the use of religion." It is impossible not to reloce that the common sentiments of beauty and of worship survive the changes of civilization, so that distant centuries join hands in the work now finished and crowned, and the completion of this grandest of cathedrals in Northern Europe fitly attracts the attention of Christen-

It is a work at first sight insignificant in comparison with this which we have met to commemorate this evening, the translation of the Scriptures into the common English tongue, begun by John Wycliffe five centuries ago, and brought to completion in these recent days by the bands of English and American scholars. It may seem that the vision of the majestic cathedral is too stately and splendid to be set in front of a story so simple, and in parts so familiar as that which we are here to recall. But I think it will appear that the work which we celebrate is the nobler of the two; that from all the costly and skilful labors now completed on the banks of the Rhine we arise to this-even as there one advances to the altar, supreme in significance, through the decorated doorways, along the vast nave, and under voice of God becomes articulate through the Book : while the building only shows us the magnificent achievement of human genins, patience and wealth, bringing to Him their unsurpassed tribute

It is, however, a very plain tale which I have to tell;

and the interest of it must lie in its substance, not in any ornament of language or of thought. In order to tell of to hear it aright, we have to recall many things which he back of it, which alone can put it distinctly before us. PREVENTING WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF THE BIBLE That the governing authorities in the Christian world should have ever refused to the revered Scriptures, on which the common faith was founded, the widest due tribution in the various languages spoken by the peoples holding that faith, is a fact so peculiar that we easily ascribe it to a crafty ambilion, or an arrogant self-will, and leave it as thus sufficiently explained. We forget how deeply rooted it was in an immense system of thought and of government, and through what ellent organic processes it came to evolution into custom and rule. Of course, it contradicted the earlier usage and plan of the church. The Hebrew and Canddale Scriptures had been written in the dialects familiar to the people among whom and for whom they were prepared, before and after the Eastern captivity. When Grock became a nstomary speech with those dispersed in distant cities, the Alexandrian version of these scriptures was made, and, as we know, in the time of the Master, it was com monly read and reverently expounded by the teachers of religion, as it afterward long continued to use with Christian converts. The Evangelists and Apostles. after their Lord had left the earth, wrote accounts of His lite, with arguments of doctrine, precepts, promises and prophetic admonitions, in the language familiar to themistic Greek, to which the commerce of the time gave wide expansion, while the Septuagint had given it consecra-